REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the above-referenced application are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-7, 11-17 and 21-27 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as allegedly being unpatentable over Haggard et al. in view of Boyd et al. In response, the claims have been reanalyzed, and further amended to emphasize their patentable distinctions. In addition, new claims are added which further define the patentable distinctions.

In summary, a basic difference between the presently claimed system and the cited prior art is that the presently claimed system analyzes the communication path, while the prior art teaches nothing about analysis of the communications path. In fact, Haggard et al. teaches monitoring server performance in the computer network (see column 3, line 55, for example). It is clear that this refers to the performance of the server itself, for example the performance of the server's ability to run programs. See, for example, column 6, beginning at line 44, which explains that the device monitors statistics of the operating system. The data that has been collected is put into a database, however, this data teaches nothing about the routings of access to the selected server as now emphasized by

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the claims. Rather, this teaches only analysis of the server
performance.

Admittedly, Boyd teaches aggregating records and specified
filtering. However, nothing in the hypothetical combination of
Haggard in view of Boyd teaches or suggests that the analysis is
made of routings of access to the server, and that the results
which are output represent indication of access to the server
usage by the users.

An advantage of the present system is that it can be used
to calculate various aspects about the actual path that is used
to exchange information between the server and the client.
Nothing in the prior art teaches or suggests this feature.

Therefore, claim 1, which specifies that the server log
that is analyzed as records "indicative of actual routings of
actual user access..." is not in any way taught or suggested by
the cited prior art, and hence should be allowable thereover.

The new dependent claims which are newly presented herein
produce and recite additional advantages which are nowhere
taught or suggested by the cited prior art. Claim 31 specifies
that the statistical analysis is sorted according to the amount
of times that the application exceeds a specified interval.
This is nowhere taught or suggested by the cited prior art.
Claim 32 specifies more specific information about the server

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log that makes it specific to the analysis of the path;

specifically, claim 32 specifies obtaining the client IP

address, a time to complete the transmission and a size of the

transmission. This is not in any way taught or suggested by the

cited prior art which does not analyze the same kind of data.

Claim 34 specifies aggregating the IP addresses after converting

them into a geographic location. Claim 36 defines assessing the

information as a function of geographic location of the client.

These features are not in any way taught or suggested by the

prior art. Accordingly, claim 1 should be allowable along with

the claims which depend therefrom.

Claim 11 has been amended in a similar way to that of claim

1 and claim 11 should also be allowable for similar reasons to

those discussed above. Specifically, claim 11 now specifies

that the server log has data indicative of routings of actual

user access, and that the indication is of access to the actual

server usage. This claim should hence be allowable. In

addition, dependent claims have also been added similar to those

discussed above.

Claim 21 has been amended in a similar way.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, therefore, all

of the claims should be in condition for allowance. A formal

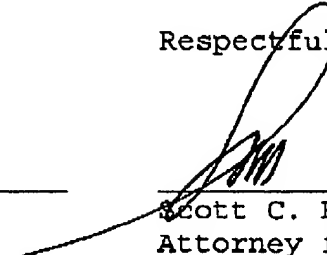notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

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                                          Respectfully submitted,

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